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false queen of Edward II. hardly does justice to the fact that she had been kept a prisoner for twenty-eight years. The statement that Prince Edward received his famous christening at Crecy, a statement that has the support of no contemporary authority, ought not to be made without some qualification.

Besides the more obvious and accessible facts of John of Gaunt's career, to be noticed as of special value is the chapter upon the Lancastrian estates, in which, aided by a map which has evidently cost much labor, the author brings out quite clearly the many ramifications of the Lancastrian lands and their importance as a basis of Lancastrian political influence. So also may be noted the fact that the Beaufort from which the illegitimate family of Lancaster took its name was the Beaufort of Champagne and not of Anjou as commonly given. The full apology of Northumberland for his brutal insult to Lancaster in 1381, which Mr. Armitage-Smith has drawn from the unpublished Register of the Duchy of Lancaster, is here brought out for the first time; so also the important fact, which even Bishop Stubbs missed, that Michael de la Pole was the friend of Lancaster and not his enemy. The attempt, however, to clear up the strange charge brought against Lancaster in 1384 by the Carmelite friar, as the result of a vicious trick on the part of Oxford to destroy Lancaster, is hardly satisfactory. It is more reasonable to believe with the Monk of Evesham that the poor friar was the victim of his own hallucinations.

BENJAMIN TERRY.

England under the Tudors. By ARTHUR D. INNES. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; London: Methuen and Company. 1905. Pp. xix, 481.)

THIS is the fourth in chronological order and the second in date of publication of the six volumes which comprise Professor Oman's collaborate history of England. It is, as far as the present reviewer is aware, the first single volume to treat of the Tudor period as a whole. Its author has already put forth one book on a subject lying within the present field, and two others dealing with a later one.

It is obvious at a glance that the present work possesses a number of admirable qualities. In the first place the proportions are excellent. Of the 427 pages which compose the main part of the book, 58 are devoted to Henry VII., 128 to Henry VIII., 30 to Edward VI., 26 to Mary, and 185 to Elizabeth. It is totally free from theological bias; it is eminently fair-minded and just in its conception of the important characters of the period: the treatment of the reign of Mary is in this respect particularly admirable. It is a most useful volume for purposes of reference; it is easy to find facts in it; it is furnished with an excellent index and useful genealogical tables, maps, and appendixes on special topics.

A closer examination however reveals a wide discrepancy in knowledge, treatment, and expression between the first part of the book and the second. Certainly Mr. Innes is not seen at his best in his chapters

on Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A number of minor errors and inaccuracies reveal his inadequate acquaintance with the recent literature of this period, and his style, in the first part of his book, lacks precision and definiteness. But the gravest defect of all is the author's ignorance of continental affairs from 1485 to the accession of Elizabeth. This is indeed a serious charge to bring against any historian of the Tudors, whose most permanent service to England lay in their dealings with outside powers; but it is impossible to acquit Mr. Innes. Mistakes of date, of which there are many (*e.g.*, "Lewis XI. died in 1482", p. 13; "the accession of Lewis XII. in 1497", p. 36), may be forgiven; ignorance of the fact that Milan belonged to the Hapsburgs in 1559 (indicated by the second map at the end of the book) is more serious; but worst of all is the frequent recurrence of loose and inaccurate sentences, which leave the reader the unwelcome choice between positive error of the grossest kind, and absolute meaninglessness. As an example of this type of sentence may be cited the words in which the author describes the internal state of France in 1485: "With the exception of the Dukedom of Brittany, which still claimed a degree of independence, and of Flanders and Artois which, though fiefs of France, were still ruled by the House of Burgundy, the whole country was under the royal dominion" (p. 13). Mr. Innes is much too fond of this dangerous and misleading word "dominion". Or again, if instead of remarking "that whenever Charles had a wife living he appears to have been faithful to her" (foot-note to p. 183), Mr. Innes had taken the trouble to find out just how many times the Emperor was married, and had stated the fact clearly and distinctly, before commenting on Charles's "divagations . . . in the intervals", one cannot help feeling that the force of his compliment would have been increased.

But when Mr. Innes reaches the reign of Elizabeth, these defects, for the most part, disappear. Minor errors are but few, the style improves: when the author is at his best he is by no means lacking in ability to express himself, and he seems to gain confidence and power as he progresses, like the English nation whose development he describes. His grasp of continental affairs in the Elizabethan period, moreover, contrasts pleasantly with his earlier shortcomings in this respect. The fact that he has Professor Seeley's *Growth of British Policy* to guide him after 1558 is perhaps partially accountable for this welcome change. And we hasten to add that this latter part of his work is more than a careful and readable summary of a glorious reign: it contains several special features of peculiar and distinguishing value, for example, the excellent and much-needed account of Shan O'Neill in chapter xx., and the brief yet thorough estimate of Elizabethan literature. For all the latter part of his work Mr. Innes is certainly deserving of high praise; we only wish, for the sake of the reputation of the book as a whole, that the earlier pages were more nearly like it.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.